FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1837. [NO. 1063.

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the number of insertions desired, or
e continued till forbid, and charged

s to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

ppointed R. Cochran, Jr. my author-
nt and Attorney for the settlement of
in Fayetteville, N. C.
THOMAS COCHRAN.
la, Sept. 30, 1837.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Cochran, by Note, Account, or otherwise, are requested to call at the Lafayette Hotel, e same;—those having claims against nd them to the subscriber.
R. COCHRAN, Jr.
lle, Oct. 10, 1837. 62-3w

For Rent.

sirable *DWELLING HOUSE*, with ge Garden opposite, near the Cool nerly F. Stedman's residence. Pos- n the 18th inst. Apply to
YARBROUGH & RAY.
0, 1837. 62-2w

ant Episcopal Church.

AL Convention of the Protestant Epis- Church, in this Diocese, will be held in ch, Raleigh, on Saturday the 25th of next; at which time and place it is ear- ed that a full representation be pre- subjects to be considered are of the erest to the welfare of the Diocese.
of the Bishop and Standing Committ-
L. WINSLOW, Sec'y of Convention.
lle, Oct. 7, 1837. 62tm
Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Watchman, Elizabeth City Star, Wil- lvertiser, will please publish the above.

EMOVAL,
AND
EW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., re he has opened and offers for sale, Assortment of

ROCERIES,

are, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, , Seal & Fur Caps, Crock- ry and Glass Ware, with various other articles too tedious ate, which he offers at LOW PRICES *Country Produce.* The public are in- ll and examine for themselves.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assort- most *all kinds of Foreign* and *Domestic*
Spirits, Wines, &c.
G. B. A.
ville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

NEW STORE.

SUBSCRIBER" has commenced busi- ss again in the NEW STORE lately e him, four doors north of Kershaw street, first Store on entering the town on the e. As the stand is considered, by some, f the best, I have been induced to pur- ery large

OCK OF GOODS,

e me to sell to my friends and the public rices as to compensate them for a long

early in the Summer, and now in

E, AND FOR SALE,

DS. SUGAR, 20 bags COFFEE, and 10 ds. MOLASSES,
N. O. Molasses, 400 sacks Salt,
new Bacon, 200 ps Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope, 25 casks Lime,
tion to which, I shall shortly receive, a and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, d a few days since in New York, contain- t the following articles:
nd English Iron,
o and St. Domingo Coffee, Bale Rope, lump Sugar, chests and caddies Tea, sperm and tallow Candles, bar Soap, sperm and train Oil, l, Salmon and Cod Fish, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cassia & Cloves, preserved Fruits, large assortment, with the usual variety kept in a Grocery.

—*Also,*—
ish and domestic DRY GOODS, dware, Cutlery and hollow Ware, dy made Clothing, Hats and Caps, es, Saddlery and Leather, ckery, Jugs and Jars, n, shell and ivory Combs, ths' Tools and Mill Cranks, h and cane seat Chairs, thern wooden Ware, ting Paper and blank Books, ndow Glass 8x10 and 10x12, gs, Dyes and Medicines, ton Yarn, No. 8 to 12.
A. P. LACOSTE.
n, Sept. 27. 62tf.

$5 Reward.

bove reward will be paid for the appre- sion and confinement in any Jail, of Hez- izzard, late of Duplin County, charged bing the Store of Arch'd Branch, and for ppearance at Court, the undersigned was He is about 34 years of age, dark mu- g black whiskers, about 6 feet high, thin e scratches or scars on his face; somewhat houldered; wears an old gray raccoon hat, no other clothes but pantaloons and shirt: nformation will be thankfully received, if d to Abraham Kornegay, at Kenanville, County, North Carolina.
ISAAC TAYLOR.
n County, Oct. 5, 1837. 62 2wp.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

Subscriber has just received a large sup- of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's ook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of va- nds, and best quality.
E. J. HALE.
ber 10, 1837.

TIMBERED LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell a TRACT OF LAND, lying on Colly Swamp, in Bladen county, about 1½ or 2 miles from Black river, containing about

2000 ACRES

In one Tract, well Timbered with Pine. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to D. Anderson, or to the Subscriber.
W. J. ANDERSON.
Fayetteville, October 4, 1837. 61 4w

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution will resume its exercises on the third Monday of this month, in the spacious Buildings at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the "Planter's Hotel," under the conduct of the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, of South Carolina, a Gentleman eminently qualified, both by education and experience, for instructing Young Ladies; and he will be assisted by able and accomplished Female Teachers. All the various branches of female education (Music included) will be taught. Pupils may be accommodated with Board in the same building, with a genteel family, where their deportment and comfort will be carefully attended to: and Board may be had in other respectable families.

There will be two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each—and one vacation of twelve weeks, commencing in July.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Senior Class, $16 per Session,
Junior Class, $8 "
And 50 cents for Contingencies—all in advance.
☞Additional charges for Music, Drawing, and Painting. Board $50 a Session.

S. COLTON,
C. McIVER,
D. ANDERSON,
G. McNEILL,
H. LEETE,
H. POTTER,
} *School Committee.*

Fayetteville Oct. 2, 1837. 61tf.

SUGAR For Sale,

20 to **30** Hogsheads of a superior quality, for cash, on moderate terms, by the Subscriber.
JNO. H. COOK.
Fayetteville October 1, 1837. 61-4w.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.
C. P. MALLETT.
August 15, 1836. 2tf

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part pure, part common.
6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by
J. HUSKE & SON.
August 15, 1837. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.

A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
July 5, 1837. 48tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.
LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by
E. J. HALE.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.
July 3, 1837. 48-tf.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Sept. 25.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties, as depositories of the public moneys, on certain officers of the General Government—

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate upwards of three hours. We cannot undertake to report all that he said, exactly as it was said. We must content ourselves with exhibiting a view of his argument, employing generally the language in which it was expressed.

He commenced by observing that, feeling an anxious desire to see some effectual plan presented to correct the disorders in the currency, and to restore the prosperity of the country, he had avoided precipitating himself into the debate now in progress, that he might attentively examine every remedy that should be proposed, and impartially weigh every consideration urged in its support. No period had ever existed in this country, in which the future was covered by a darker, denser, or more impenetrable gloom.—None, in which the duty was so imperative to discard all passion and prejudice, all party ties, and previous bias, and look exclusively to the good of our afflicted country. In one respect—and he thought it a fortunate one—our present difficulties are distinguishable from former domestic troubles, and that is their universality. They are felt, it is true, in different degrees, but they reach every section, every State, every interest, almost every man in the Union. All feel, see, hear, know their existence. As they do not array, like our former divisions, one portion of the Confederacy against another, it is to be hoped that common sufferings may lead to common sympathies and common counsels, and that we shall, at no distant day, be able to see a clear way of deliverance. If the present state of the country were produced by the fault of the People; if it proceeded from their wasteful extravagance and their indulgence of a reckless spirit of ruinous speculation; if public measures had no agency whatever in bringing it about, it would nevertheless be the duty of Government to exert all its energies and to employ all its legitimate powers to devise an efficacious remedy. But if our present deplorable condition has sprung from our rulers; if it is to be clearly traced to their acts and operations, that duty becomes infinitely more obligatory; and Government would be faithless to the highest and most solemn of human trusts should it neglect to perform it.—And is it not too true that the evils which surround us are to be ascribed to those who have had the conduct of our public affairs?

In glancing at the past, (continued Mr. C.) nothing can be further from my intention than to excite angry feelings, or to find grounds of reproach. It would be far more congenial to my wishes that, on this occasion, we should forget all former unhappy divisions and animosities. But, in order to discover how to get out of our difficulties, we must ascertain, if we can, how we got into them.

Prior to that series of unfortunate measures which had for its object the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, and the discontinuance of its fical agency for the Government, no People upon earth ever enjoyed a better currency, or had exchanges better regulated, than the People of the United States. Our monetary system appeared to have attained as great perfection as any thing human can possibly reach. The combination of United States and local banks presented a true image of our system of General and State Governments, and worked quite as well. Not only within the country had we a local and a general currency perfectly sound, but in whatever quarter of the globe American commerce had penetrated, there also did the bills of the Bank of the United States command unbounded credit and confidence. Now we are in danger of having fixed upon us, indefinitely as to time, that medium—an irredeemable paper currency, which, by the universal consent of the commercial world, is regarded as the worst. How has this reverse come upon us? Can it be doubted that it is the result of those measures to which I have adverted?—When, at the very moment of adopting them, the very consequences which have happened were foretold as inevitable, is it necessary to look elsewhere for their cause? Never was prediction more distinctly made; never was fulfilment more literal and exact.

Let us suppose that those measures had not been adopted; that the Bank of the United States had been rechartered; that the public deposites had remained undisturbed; and that the Treasury order had never issued: is there not every reason to believe that we should be now in the enjoyment of a sound currency; that the public deposites would be now safe and forthcoming; and that the suspension of specie payments in May last would not have happened?

The President's Message asserts that the suspension has proceeded from over-action—over-trading—the indulgence of a spirit of speculation produced by bank and other facilities. I think this is a view of the case entirely too superficial. It would be quite as correct and just, in the instance of a homicide perpetrated by the discharge of a gun, to allege that the leaden ball, and not the man who levelled the piece, was responsible for the murder. The true inquiry is, how came that excessive over-trading and those extensive bank facilities which the Message describes? Were they not the necessary and immediate consequences of the overthrow of the bank, and the removal from its custody of the public deposites? And is not this proven by the vast multiplication of banks, the increase of the line of their discounts and accommodations, prompted and stimulated by Secretary Taney, and the great augmentation of their circulation which ensued?

What occurred in the State of Kentucky, in consequence of the veto of the recharter of the Bank of the United States, illustrates its effects throughout the Union. That State had suffered greatly by banks. It was generally opposed to the re-establishment of them. It had found the notes of the Bank of the United States answering all the purposes of a sound currency at home and abroad, and it was perfectly contented with them. At the period of the veto, it had but a single bank, of limited capital and circulation. After it, the State, reluctant to engage in the banking system, and still cherishing hopes of the creation of a new Bank of the U. States, encouraged by the supporters of the late President, hesitated about the incorporation of new banks. But at length, despairing of the establishment of a Bank of the United States, and finding itself exposed to a currency in bank notes from adjacent States, it proceeded to establish banks of its own, and since that veto, since 1833, has incorporated for that single State, bank capital to the amount of ten million of dollars—a sum equal to the capital of the first Bank of the United States created for the whole Union!

That the local banks, to which the deposites were transferred from the Bank of the U. States, were urged and stimulated freely to discount upon them, we have record evidence from the Treasury Department.

The Message, to reconcile us to our misfortunes, and to exonerate the measures of our own Government from all blame in producing the present state of things, refers to the condition of Europe, and especially that of Great Britain. It alleges, that "in both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of *paper money*, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe."

The very clear and able argument of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. King) relieves me from the necessity of saying much upon this part of the subject. It appears that during the period referred to by the Message of 1833-4-5, there was, in fact, no augmentation, or a very trifling augmentation, of the circulation of the country, and that the Message has totally misconceived the actual state of things in Great Britain. According to the publications to which I have had access, the Bank of England in fact, diminished its circulation, comparing the first with the last of that period, about 2 1-2 millions sterling; and although the joint-stock and private banks increased theirs, the amount of increase was neutralized by the amount of diminution.

If the state of things were really identical, or similar, in the two countries, it would be fair to trace it to similarity of causes. But is that the case? In Great Britain a sound currency was preserved by a recharter of the Bank of England about the same time that the recharter of the Bank of the United States was agitated here. In the U. States we have not preserved a sound currency, in consequence of the veto. If Great Britain were near the same catastrophe (the suspension of specie payments,) which occurred here, she nevertheless ESCAPED it, and this difference in the condition of the two countries makes all the difference in the world. Great Britain has recovered from whatever mercantile distresses she experienced: we have not; and when shall we? All is bright and cheerful and encouraging in the prospects which lie before her; and the reverse is our unfortunate situation.

Great Britain has, in truth, experienced only those temporary embarrassments which are incident to commercial transactions, conducted upon the scale of vast magnitude on which hers are carried on. Prosperous and adverse times, action and reaction, are the lot of all commercial countries. But our distresses sink deeper; they reach the heart, which has ceased to perform its office of circulation in the great concerns of our body politic.

Whatever of embarrassment Europe has recently experienced may be satisfactorily explained by its trade and connexions with the United States. The degree of embarrassment has been marked, in the commercial countries there, by the degree of their connexion with the United States. All, or almost all, the great failures in Europe have been of houses engaged in the American trade. Great Britain, which, as the Message justly observes, maintains the closest relations with us, has suffered most; France next, and so on, in the order of their greater or less commercial intercourse with us. Most truly was it said by the Senator from Georgia that the recent embarrassments of Europe were the embarrassments of a creditor, from whom payment was withheld by the debtor, and from whom the precious metals have been unnecessarily withdrawn by the policy of the same debtor.

Since the intensity of suffering, and the disastrous state of things in this country, have far transcended any thing that has occurred in Europe, we must look here for some peculiar and more potent causes than any which have been in operation there. They are to be found in that series of measures to which I have already adverted.

1st. The veto of the bank.

2d. The removal of the deposites, with the urgent injunction of Secretary Taney upon the banks to enlarge their accommodations.

3d. The gold bill, and the demand of gold for the foreign indemnities.

4th. The clumsy execution of the deposite law; and

5th. The Treasury order of July, 1836.

[Here Mr. CLAY went into an examination of these measures to show that the inflated condition of the country, the wild speculations, which had risen to their height when they began to be checked by the preparations of the local banks necessary to meet the deposite law of June, 1836, the final suspension of specie payments, and the consequent disorders in the currency, commerce, and general business of the country, were all to be traced to the influence of the measures enumerated. All these causes operated immediately, directly, and powerfully upon us, and their effects were indirectly felt in Europe.]

The Message imputes to the deposite law an agency in producing the existing embarrassments. This is a charge frequently made by the friends of the Administration against that law. It is true that the banks having increased their accommodations, in conformity with the orders of Secretary Taney, it might not have been convenient to recall and pay them over for public use. It is true, also, that the manner in which the law was executed by the Treasury Department, transferring large sums from creditor to debtor portions of the country, without regard to the commerce or business of the country, might have aggravated the inconvenience. But what do those who object to the law think ought to have been done with the surpluses which had accumulated, and were daily augmenting to such an enormous amount in the hands of the deposite banks? Were they to be incorporated with their capitals, and remain there for the benefit of the stockholders? Was it not proper and just that they should be applied to the uses of the People from whom they were collected? And whenever and however taken from the deposite banks, would not inconvenience necessarily happen?

The Message asserts that the Bank of the United States, chartered by Pennsylvania, has not been able to save itself or to check other institutions, notwithstanding "the still greater strength it has been said to possess under its present charter." That bank is now a mere State or local institution. Why is it referred to, more than the Bank of Virginia, or any other local institution? The exalted station which the President fills forbids the indulgence of the supposition that the allusion has been made to enable the Administration to profit by the prejudices which have been excited against it. Was it the duty of that bank, more than any other State bank, to check the local institutions? Was it not even under less obligation to do so than the deposite banks, selected and fostered by the General Government?

But how could the Message venture to assert that it has greater strength than the late Bank of the United States possessed? Whatever may be the liberality of the conditions of its charter, it is impossible that any single State could confer upon it faculties equal to those granted to the late Bank of the United States—first, in making it the sole depository of the revenue of the United States; and, secondly, in making its notes receivable in the payment of all public dues. If a Bank of the United States had existed, it would have had ample notice of the accumulation of public moneys in the local banks, and, by timely measures of precaution, it could have prevented the speculative uses to which they were applied. Such an institution would have been bound, by its relations to the Government, to observe its appropriations, and financial arrangements and wants, and to hold itself always ready promptly to meet them. It would have drawn together gradually, but certainly, the public moneys, however dispersed. Responsibility would have been concentrated upon it alone, instead of being weakened or lost by diffusion among some eighty or ninety local banks, dispersed throughout the country, and acting without any effective concert.

The consequence has been, that we have made too little at home, and purchased too much abroad. This has augmented that foreign debt, the existence of which so powerfully contributed to the suspension, and yet forms an obstacle to the resumption of specie payments.

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) attributed the creation of the surplus revenue to the tariff policy, and especially to the acts of 1824 and 1828. I do not perceive any advantage, on the present occasion, in reviving or alluding to the former dissensions which prevailed on the subject of that policy. They were all settled and quieted by the great healing measure (the compromise) to which I have referred. By that act I have been willing and ready to abide. And I have desired only that it should be observed and executed in a spirit of good faith and fidelity similar to that by which I have been ever actuated towards it.

The act of 1828 was no measure of the friends of the manufacturers. Its passage was forced by a coalition between their secret and open opponents. But the system of production of American industry did not cause the surplus. It proceeded from the extraordinary sales of the public lands. The receipts, from all sources other than that of the public lands, and expenditures of the years 1833-4-5-6, (during which the surplus was accumulating,) both amount to about eighty-seven millions of dollars, thus clearly showing that the customs only supplied the necessary means of public disbursement, and that it was the public domain that produced the surplus.

If the land bill had been allowed to go into operation, it would have distributed gradually and regularly among the several States the proceeds of the public lands, as they would have been received from time to time. They would have returned back in small streams similar to those by which they had been collected, animating, and improving, and fructifying the whole country. There would have been no vast surplus to embarrass the Government; no removal of deposites from the Bank of the United States to the deposite banks, to disturb the business of the country; no accumulations in the deposite banks of immense sums of public money, augmented by the circuit it was performing between the land offices and the banks, and the banks and the land offices; no occasion for the Secretary of the Treasury to lash the deposite banks into the grant of inordinate accommodations, and possibly there would have been no suspension of specie payment. But that bill was suppressed by a most extraordinary and dangerous exercise of Executive power.

The cause of our present difficulties may be stated in another way. During the late Administration we have been deprived of the practical benefit of a free Government; the forms, it is true, remained and were observed, but the essence did not exist. In a free, or self-government, the collected wisdom, the aggregate will of the whole, or at least of a majority, moulds and directs the course of public affairs. In a despotism, the will of a single individual governs. In a practically free Government, the nation controls the Chief Magistrate; in an arbitrary Government, the Chief Magistrate controls the nation. And has not this been our situation in the period mentioned? Has not one man forced his own will on the nation? Have not all those disastrous measures—the veto of the bank; the removal of the deposites; the rejection of the land bill; and the Treasury order, which have led to our present unfortunate condition, been adopted, in spite of the wishes of the country, and in opposition, probably, to those of the dominant party itself?

Our misfortune has not been the want of wisdom, but of firmness. The party in power would not have governed the country very ill, if it had been allowed its own way. Its fatal error has been to lend its sanction, and to bestow its subsequent applause and support upon Executive acts which, in their origin, it previously deprecated or condemned. We have been shocked and grieved to see whole legislative bodies and communities approving and lauding the rejection of the very measures which previously they had unanimously recommended! To see whole States abandoning their long-cherished policy and best interests in subserviency to Executive pleasure! And the numberless examples of individuals who have surrendered their independence, must inflict pain in every patriot bosom. A single case forces itself upon my recollection as an illustration, to which I do not advert from any unkind feelings towards the gentleman to whom I refer, between whom and myself civil and courteous relations have ever existed. The memorial of the late Bank of the United States praying for a recharter was placed in his hands, and he presented it to the Senate.—He carried the recharter through the Senate. The veto came; and, in two or three weeks afterwards, we behold the same Senator at the head of an assembly of the People in the State House Yard, in Philadelphia, applauding the veto, and condemning the bank—condemning his own act! Motives lie beyond the reach of the human eye, and it does not belong to me to say what they were which prompted this self-castigation, and this praise of the destruction of his own work; but it is impossible to overlook the fact that this same Senator, in due time, received from the author of the veto the gift of a splendid foreign mission!

The moral deducible from the past is, that our free institutions are superior to all others, and can be preserved in their purity and excellence only upon the stern condition that we shall forever hold the obligations of patriotism paramount to all the ties of party, or to individual dictation; and that we shall never openly approve what we secretly condemn.

In this rapid, and, I hope, not fatiguing review of the causes which I think have brought upon us existing embarrassments, I repeat that it has been for no purpose of reproaching or criminating those who have had the conduct of our public affairs; but to discover the means by which the present crisis has been produced, with a view to ascertain, if possible, what (which is by far much more important) should be done by Congress to avert its injurious effects. And this brings me to consider the remedy proposed by the Administration.

The great evil under which the country labors is the suspension of the banks to pay specie, the total derangement in all domestic exchanges, and the paralysis which has come over the whole business of the country. In regard to the currency, it is not that a given amount of bank notes will not now command as much as the same amount of specie would have done prior to the suspension; but it is the future, the danger of an inconvertible paper money being indefinitely or permanently fixed upon the People, that fills them with apprehensions. Our great object should be to re establish a sound currency, and thereby to restore the exchanges, and revive the business of the country.

The first impression which the measures brought forward by the Administration make is, that they consist of temporary expedients, looking to the supply of the necessities of the Treasury; or, so far as any of them possess a permanent character, its tendency is rather to aggravate than alleviate the sufferings of the People. None of them proposes to rectify the disorders in the actual currency of the country; but the People, the States, and their banks, are left to shift for themselves as they may or can. The Administration, after having interposed between the States and their banks, and taken them into the Federal service, without the consent of the States; after having puffed and praised them; after having brought them, or contributed to bring them, into their present situation, now suddenly turns its back upon them, leaving them to their fate! It is not content with that; it must absolutely discredit their issues. And the very People who were told by the Administration that these banks would supply them with a better currency, are now left to struggle as they can with the very currency which the Government recommended to them, but which it now refuses itself to receive!

The professed object of the Administration is to establish what it terms the currency of the Constitution, which it proposes to accomplish by restricting the Federal Government, in all receipts and payments, to the exclusive use of specie, and by refusing all bank paper, whether convertible or not. It disclaims all purposes of crippling or putting down the banks of the States; but we shall better determine the design or the effect of the measures recommended by considering them together, as one system.

1. The first is the sub-Treasuries, which are to be made the depositories of all the specie collected and paid out for the service of the General Government, discrediting and refusing all the notes of the States, although payable and paid in specie.

2. A bankrupt law for the United States, levelled at all the State banks, and authorising the seizure of the effects of any of them that stop payment, and the administration of their effects under the Federal authority exclusively.

3. A particular law for the District of Columbia, by which all the Corporations and People of the District, under severe pains and penalties, are prohibited from circulating, sixty days after the passage of the law, any paper whatever not convertible into specie on demand, and are made liable to prosecution by indictment,

4. And lastly, the bill to suspend the payment of the fourth instalment to the States, by the provisions of which the deposite banks indebted to the Government are placed at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is impossible to consider this system without perceiving that it is aimed at, and, if carried out, must terminate in, the total subversion of the State banks; and that they will be all placed at the mercy of the Federal Government. It is in vain to protest that there exists no design against them. The effect of these measures cannot be misunderstood.

And why this new experiment or untried expedient? The People of this country are tired of experiments. Ought not the Administration itself to cease with them? Ought it not to take warning from the events of recent elections? Above all, should not the Senate, constituted as it now is, be the last body to lend itself to further experiments upon the business and happiness of this great People? According to the latest expression of public opinion in the several States, the Senate is no longer a true exponent of the will of the States or of the People. If it were, there would be thirty-two or thirty four Whigs to eighteen or twenty friends of the Administration.

Is it desirable to banish a convertible paper medium, and to substitute the precious metals as the sole currency to be used in all the vast extent of varied business of this entire country? I think not. The quantity of precious metals in the world, looking to our fair distributive portion of them, is wholly insufficient. A convertible paper is a great time-saving and labor saving instrument, independent of its superior advantages in transfers and remittances. A friend, no longer ago than yesterday, informed me of a single bank whose payments and receipts in one day amounted to two millions of dollars. What time would not have been necessary to count such a vast sum? The payments, in the circle of a year, in the city of New York, were estimated several years ago at fifteen hundred millions. How many men and how many days would be necessary to count such a sum? A young, growing, and enterprising People, like those of the United States, more than any other, need the use of those credits which are incident to a sound paper system. Credit is the friend of indigent merit. Of all nations, Great Britain has most freely used the credit system; and of all she is the most prosperous. We must cease to be a commercial People; we must separate, divorce ourselves from the commercial world, and throw ourselves back for centuries, if we restrict our business to the exclusive use of specie.

It is objected against a convertible paper system, that it is liable to expansions and contractions; and that the consequence is the rise and fall of prices, and sudden fortunes or sudden ruin. But it is the importation or exportation of specie which forms the basis of paper, that occasions these fluctuations. If specie alone were the medium of circulation, the same importation or exportation of it would make it plenty or scarce, and affect prices in the same manner. The nominal or apparent prices might vary in figures, but the sensation upon the community would be as great in the one case as in the other. These alternations do not result, therefore, from the nature of the medium, whether that be specie exclusively, or paper convertible into specie, but from the *operations of commerce*. It is commerce, at last, that is chargeable with expansions and contractions; and against commerce, and not its instrument, should opposition be directed.

I have heard it urged by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) with no little surprise, in the course of this debate, that a convertible paper would not answer for a currency, but that the true standard of value was to be found in a paper medium not convertible into the precious metals. If there be, in regard to currency, one truth which the united experience of the whole commercial world had established, I had supposed it to be that emissions of pure paper money constituted the very worst of all conceivable species of currency.—The objections to it are: First, that it is impracticable to ascertain, *a priori*, what amount can be issued without depreciation; and, secondly, that there is no adequate security, and, in the nature of things, none can exist, against excessive issues. The paper money of North Carolina, to which the Senator referred, according to the information which I have received, did depreciate. It was called Proc., an abbreviation of the authority under which it was put forth, and it took one and a half and sometimes two dollars of proc. to purchase one in specie. But [illegible] desires to understand perfectly the [illegible] a purely paper currency, let him study the history of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It was established about 15 or 16 years ago, with the consent of a majority of the people of that State. It is winding up and closing its career, with the almost unanimous approbation of the whole people. It had an authority to issue, and did issue, notes to the amount of about two millions of dollars. These notes, upon their face, purported an obligation of the bank to pay the holder, on demand, the amount in specie; but it was well known that they would not be so paid. As a security for their ultimate payment, there were, 1st, the notes of individuals supposed to be well secured, every note put out by the bank being represented by an individual note discounted. 2d. The funds of the State in a prior State bank, amounting to about half a million of dollars. 3d. The proceeds of a large body of wast lands belonging to the State. And 4th. The annual revenue of the State and public dues, all of which were payable in the notes of the Commonwealth Bank.

Notwithstanding this apparently solid provision for the redemption of the notes of the bank, they began to depreciate shortly after it commenced operation, and in the course of a few months they sunk as low as fifty per cent.—ten dollars for one specie dollar. They continued depreciated for a long time, until after large amounts of them were called in and burnt. They then rose in value, and now, when there is only some fifty or a hundred thousand dollars out, they have risen to about par. This is owing to the demand for them, created by the wants of the remaining debtors to the bank, and their receivability in payment of taxes. The result of the experiment is, that, although it is possible to sustain at about par a purely paper medium to some amount, if the legislative authority which creates it will also create a demand for it, it is impracticable to adjust the proportions of supply and demand so as to keep it at par; and that the tendency is always to an excess of issue. The result, with the people of Kentucky, has been a general conviction of the

mischiefs of all issues of an irredeemable paper medium.

Is it practicable for the Federal Government to put down the State banks, and to introduce an exclusive metallic currency? In the operations of this Government, we should ever bear in mind that political power is distributed between it and the States, and that, whilst our duties are few and clearly defined, the great mass of legislative authority abides with the States. Their banks exist without us, independent of us, and in spite of us. We have no constitutional power or right to put them down. Why, then, seek their destruction, openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, by discrediting their issues, and by bankrupt laws, and bills of pains and penalties? What are these banks now so decried and denounced? Intruders, aliens, enemies that have found their way into the bosom of our country against our will? Reduced to their elements, and the analysis shows that they consist: 1st, of stockholders; 2d, debtors; and 3d, bill-holders and other creditors. In some one of these three relations, a large majority of the people of the United States stand. In making war upon the banks, therefore, you wage war upon the People of the United States. It is not a mere abstraction that you could kick, and cuff, and bankrupt and destroy, but a sensitive, generous, confiding people, who are anxiously turning their eyes towards you, and imploring relief. Every blow that you inflict upon the banks reaches them. Press the banks, and you press them.

True wisdom, it seems to me, requires that we should not seek after, if we could discover, unattainable abstract perfection; but should look to what is practicable in human affairs, and accommodate our legislation to the irreversible condition of things. Since the States and the People have their banks and will have them, and since we have no constitutional authority to put them down, our duty is to come to their relief when in embarrassment, and to exert all our legitimate powers to sustain and enable them to perform, in the most beneficial manner, the purposes of their institution. We should embank, not destroy, the fertilizing stream which sometimes threatens an inundation.

We are told that it is necessary to separate, divorce the Government from the banks. Let us not be deluded by sounds. Senators might as well talk of separating the Government from the States, or from the People, or from the country. We are all —People—States—Union—banks, bound up and interwoven together, united in fortune and destiny, and all, all entitled to the protecting care of a parental Government. You may as well attempt to make the Government breathe a different air, drink a different water, be lit and warmed by a different sun from the People! A hard money Government and a paper money People! A Government, an official corps—the servants of the People—glittering in gold, and the People themselves, their masters, buried in ruin, and surrounded with rags.

The proposed substitution of an exclusive metallic currency, to the mixed medium with which we have been so long familiar, is forbidden by the principles of eternal justice. Assuming the currency of the country to consist of two-thirds of paper and one of specie; and assuming also that the money of a country, whatever may be its competent parts, regulates all values, and expresses the true amount which the debtor has to pay to his creditor, the effect of the change upon that relation, and upon the property of the country, would be most ruinous. All property would be reduced in value to one-third of its present nominal amount; and every debtor would, in effect, have to pay three times as much as he had contracted for. The pressure of our foreign debt would be three times as great as it is, whilst the six hundred millions, which is about the sum now probably due to the banks from the People, would be multiplied into eighteen hundred millions.

But there are some more specific objections to this project of sub-Treasuries, which deserve to be noticed. The first is its insecurity. The sub-Treasurer and his bondsmen constitute the only guaranty for the safety of the immense sums of public money which pass through his hands. Is this to be compared with that which is possessed through the agency of banks? The collector, who is to be the sub-Treasurer, pays the money to the bank, and the bank to the disbursing officer. Here are three checks; you propose to destroy two of them, and that most important of all, the bank, with its machinery of president, directors, cashier, teller and clerks, all of whom are so many sentinels. At the very moment when the Secretary of the Treasury tells us how well *his* sub-Treasury system works, he has communicated to Congress a circular, signed by himself, exhibiting his distrust in it; for he directs in that circular that the public moneys, when they amount to a large sum, shall be specially deposited with those very banks which he would repudiate. In the State of Kentucky, (other gentlemen can speak of their respective States,) although it has existed but about forty-five years, three Treasurers, selected by the Legislature for their established characters of honor and probity, proved faithless. And the history of the delinquency of one is the history of all. It commenced in human weakness, yielding to earnest solicitations for temporary loans, with the most positive assurances of a punctual return. In no instance was there originally any intention to defraud the Public. We should not expose poor weak human nature to such temptations. How easy will it be, as has been done, to indemnify the sureties out of the public money, and squander the residue?

2. Then there is the liability to favoritism. In the receipts, a political partisan or friend may be accommodated in the payment of duties, in the disbursement, in the purchase of bills, in drafts upon convenient and favorable offices, and in a thousand ways.

3. The fearful increase of Executive patronage. Hundreds and thousands of new officers are to be created; for this bill is a mere commencement of the system, and all are to be placed under the direct control of the President.

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) thinks that the Executive is now weak, and that no danger is to be apprehended from its patronage. I wish to God I could see the subject in the same light that he does. I wish that I could feel free from that alarm at Executive encroachments by which he and others so recently animated. When and how, let me ask, has that power, lately so fearful and formidable, suddenly become so weak and harmless? Where is that corps of one hundred thousand office-holders and dependents, whose organized strength, directed by the will of a single man, was lately held up in such vivid colors and powerful language by a report made by the Senator himself? When were they disbanded? What has become of proscription? Its victims may be exhausted, but the spirit and the power which sacrificed them remain unsubdued. What of the dismissing power? What of the veto? Of that practice of withholding bills, contrary to the Constitution, still more reprehensible than the abuses of the veto? Of Treasury orders, put in force and maintained in defiance and contempt of the legislative authority? And, although last, not least, of that expunging power which degraded the Senate, and placed it at the feet of the Executive?

Which of all these enormous powers and pretensions has the present Chief Magistrate disavowed? So far from disclaiming any one of them, has he not announced his intention to follow in the very footsteps of his predecessor? And has he not done it? Was it against the person of Andrew Jackson that the Senator from South Carolina so ably co-operated with us? No, sir, no, sir, no. It was against his usurpations, as we believed them, against his arbitrary administration, above all, against that tremendous and frightful augmentation of the power of the executive branch of the Government, that we patriotically but vainly contended. The person of the Chief Magistrate is changed, but there stands the Executive power, perpetuated in all its vast magnitude, undiminished, re-asserted, and overshadowing all the other departments of the Government. Every trophy which the late President won from them now decorates the Executive mansion. Every power, which he tore from a bleeding Constitution, is now in the Executive armory, ready, as time and occasion may prompt the existing incumbent, whoever he may be, to be thundered against the liberties of the People.

Whatever may have been the motives or the course of others, I owe it to myself and to truth to say, that, in deprecating the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the office of Chief Magistrate, it was not from any private considerations, but because I considered it would be a great calamity to my country; and that, in whatever opposition I made to measures of his Administration, which more than realized my very worst apprehensions, I was guided solely by a sense of public duty.—And I do now declare my solemn and unshaken conviction that, until the Executive power, as enlarged, extended, and consolidated by him, is reduced within its true constitutional limits, there is no permanent security for the liberties and happiness of this People.

4. Lastly, pass this bill, and whatever divorce its friends may profess to be its aim, that perilous union of the purse and the sword, so justly dreaded by our British and Revolutionary ancestors, becomes absolute and complete. And who can doubt it who knows that over the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and every sub-Treasurer, the President claims the power to exercise uncontrolled sway? To exact implicit obedience to his will?

The Message states that, in the process both of collection and disbursement of the public revenue, the officers who perform it act under the Executive commands; and it argues that, therefore, the custody also of the Treasury might as well be confided to the Executive care. I think the safer conclusion is directly opposite. The possession of so much power over the national treasure is just cause of regret, and furnishes a strong reason for diminishing it, if possible, but none for its increase, none for giving the *whole* power over the purse to the Chief Magistrate.

Hitherto I have considered this scheme of sub-Treasuries as if it was only what its friends represent it—a system solely for the purpose of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public money, in specie exclusively, without any bank agency whatever. But it is manifest that it is destined to become, if it be not designed to be, a vast and ramified connexion of Government banks, of which the principal will be at Washington, and every sub-Treasurer will be a branch. The Secretary is authorized to draw on the several sub Treasurers in payment for all the disbursements of Government. No law restricts him as to the amount or form of his drafts or checks. He may throw them into amounts suited to the purposes of circulation, and give them all the appearance and facilities of bank notes. Of all the branches of this system, that at New York will be the most important, since about one-half of the duties is collected there. Drafts on New York are at par, or command a premium from every point of the Union. It is the great money centre of the country. Issued in convenient sums, they will circulate throughout the whole Union as bank notes, and, as long as confidence is reposed in them, will be preferred to the specie which their holders have a right to demand. They will supply a general currency, fill many of the channels of circulation, be a substitute for notes of the Bank of the United States, and supplant, to a great extent, the use of bank notes. The necessities of the People will constrain them to use them. In this way, they will remain a long time in circulation; and in a few years we shall see an immense portion of the whole specie of the country concentrated in the hands of the branch bank—that is, the sub Treasurer, at New York, and represented by an equal amount of Government paper dispersed throughout the country. The responsibility of the sub-Treasurer will be consequently greatly increased, and the Government will remain bound to guaranty the redemption of all the drafts, checks, or notes (whatever may be their denomination) emitted upon the faith of the money in his custody, and, of course, will be subject to the hazard of the loss of the amount of specie in the hands of the sub-Treasurer. If, in the commencement of this system, the holders of this Government paper shall be required to present it for payment in coin, within a specified time, it will be found inconvenient or impracticable to enforce the restriction, and will be ultimately abandoned.

Is the Senate prepared to consent to place not only all the specie that may be collected for the revenue of the country, at the will of the President, or, which is the same thing, in the custody of persons acting in obedience to his will, but to put him at the head of the most powerful and influential system of Government banks that ever existed?

It is said, in the Message, that Government is not bound to supply the country with the exchanges which are necessary to the transaction of its business. But was that the language held during the progress of the contest with the late Bank of the United States? Was not the expectation held out to the People that they would be supplied with a better currency, and with better regulated exchange? And did not both the late President and the Secretary of the Treasury dwell, with particular satisfaction, in several messages and reports, upon the improvement of the currency, the greater amount in exchange, and the reduction of the rates, under the operation of the State bank system, than existed under the Bank of the United States? Instead of fulfilling the promises then held out, the Government now wraps itself up in its dignity—tells the People that they expect too much of it; that it is not its business to furnish exchanges; and that they may look to Europe for the manner in which, through the agency of private bankers, the commerce and business of its countries are supplied with exchange. We are advised to give up our American mode of transacting business, through the instrumentality of banking corporations, in which the interests of the rich and the poor are happily blended, and to establish bankers similar to the Hopes, the Barings, the Rothschilds, the Hotinguers, of Europe; houses which require years or ages to form and to put in successful operation, and whose vast overgrown capitals, possessed by the rich exclusively of the poor, control the destiny of nations and determine the fate of empires!

Having, I think, Mr. President, shown that the project of the Administration is neither desirable, nor practicable, nor within the constitutional power of the General Government, nor just; and that it is contrary to the habits of the People of the United States, and *is* dangerous to their liberties, I might here close my remarks: but I conceive it to be the duty of a patriotic opposition not to confine itself merely to urging objections against measures to promote the general prosperity, brought forward by those in power. It has further and higher duties to perform. There may be circumstances in which the Opposition is bound formally to present such measures as, in its judgment, are demanded by the exigency of the times; but if it has just reason to believe that they would be unacceptable to those who *alone* can adopt them, and give them effect, the Opposition will discharge its duty by suggesting what it believes ought to be done for the public good.

I know, sir, that I have friends whose partiality has induced them to hope that I would be able to bring forward some healing measure for the disorders which unhappily prevail, that might prove acceptable. I wish to God that I could realize this hope; but I cannot. The disease is of such an alarming character as to require more skill than I possess; and I regret to be compelled to fear that there is no effectual remedy but that which is in the hands of the suffering patient himself.

Still, under a deep sense of the obligations to which I have referred, I declare that, after the most deliberate and anxious consideration of which I am capable, I can conceive no adequate remedy which does not comprehend a National Bank as an essential part. It appears to me that a National Bank, with such modifications as experience has pointed out, and particularly such as would limit its profits, exclude foreign influence in the government of it, and give publicity to its transactions, is the only safe and certain remedy that can be adopted. The great want of the country is a general and uniform currency, and a point of union, a sentinel, a regulator of the issues of the local banks; and that would be supplied by such an institution.

[Mr. Clay here made a few remarks on the constitutionality of a Bank, which he considered as settled by the uniform concurrence of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of government.]

But it is contended that, however indispensable a Bank of the United States may be to the restoration of the prosperity of the country, the President's opinion against it opposes an insuperable obstacle to the establishment of such an institution. It will indeed be unfortunate if the only measure which can bring relief to the People should be prevented by the Magistrate, whose elevated station should render him the most anxious man in the nation to redress existing grievances.

The opinion of the President which is relied upon is that contained in his celebrated letter to the Hon. S Williams, and that which is expressed in the Message before us. I must say, with all proper deference, that no man, prior to or after his election to the Chief Magistracy, has a right to say in advance, that he would not approve of a particular bill, if it were passed by Congress. An announciation of such a purpose is premature, and contrary to the spirit, if not the express provision of the Constitution. According to that instrument, the participation of the President in the legislative power—his right to pass upon a bill—is subsequent, and not previous to the deliberations of Congress. The constitutional provision is that, when a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be presented to the President for his approval or rejection. His right to pass upon it results from the presentation of the bill, and is not acquired until it is presented. What would be thought of the judge who, before a cause is brought before the court, should announce his intention to decide in favor of a named party? Or of the Senate, which shares the appointing power, if it should, before a nomination of a particular individual is made for an office, pass a resolution that it would not approve the nomination of that individual?

It is clear that the President places his repugnance to a Bank of the United States, mainly upon the ground that the popular will has been twice "solemnly and unequivocally expressed" against it. In this I think the President is mistaken. The two occasions to which he is understood to refer, are the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson in 1832, and in his own election in 1836. Now, as to the first, there was not, before it took place, any unequivocal expression of the opinion of the late President against a National Bank—There was, in fact, a contrary expression. In the veto message, President Jackson admitted the public convenience of a bank; stated that he did not find in the renewed charter such modifications as could secure his approbation, and added that, if he had been applied to, he could have furnished the model of a bank that would answer the purposes of such an institution. In supporting his re-election, therefore, the People did not intend, by the exercise of their suffrage, to deprive themselves of a National Bank. On the contrary, it is within my own knowledge, that many voted for him who believed in the necessity of a bank quite as much as I do. And I am perfectly persuaded that thousands and tens of thousands sustained his re-election under the full expectation that a National Bank would be established during his second term.

Nor, sir, can I think that the election of the present Chief Magistrate ought to be taken as evidence that the People are against a bank. The most that fairly can be asserted is, that he was elected, the expression of his opinion in the letter to Mr. Williams notwithstanding. The question of the election of a Chief Magistrate is a complex question, and one of compensations and comparison. All his opinions, all his qualifications are taken into consideration, and compared with those of his competitors. And nothing more is decided by the People than that the person elected is preferred amongst the several candidates. They take him as a man takes his wife, for better for worse, with all the good and bad opinions and qualties which he possesses. You might as well argue that the election of a particular person to the office of Chief Magistrate implies that his figure, form and appearance exhibit the standard of human perfection, as to contend that it sanctions and approves every opinion which he may have publicly expressed on public affairs. It is something ungrateful to the People to suppose that the particular opinion of Mr. Van Buren, in regard to a Bank of the United States, constituted any, much less the chief recommendation of him to their suffrages. It would be more honorable to him and to them to suppose that it proceeded from his eminent abilities, and his distinguished services at home and abroad. If we are to look beyond them and beyond him, many believe that the most influential cause of his election was the endorsement of that illustrious predecessor, in whose footsteps he stands pledged to follow.

No, sir, no; the simple and naked question of a bank or no bank of the United States was not submitted to the People and "twice solemnly and *unequivocally*" decided against by them. I firmly believe that if such a question were now submitted to them, the response of a vast majority would be in the affirmative. I hope, however, that no bank will be established or proposed, unless there shall be a clear and undisputed majority of the People and of the States in favor of such an institution. If there be one wanted, and an unequivocal manifestation be made of the popular will that it is desired, a bank will be established. The President's opposition to it is founded principally upon the presumed opposition of the People.—Let them demonstrate that he is mistaken, and he will not separate himself from them. He is too good a democrat, and the tenor of his whole life shows that, whatever other divorces he may recommend, the last that he would desire would be one between him and the People. Should this not prove to be the case, and if a majority should not exist sufficiently large to pass a bank charter in spite of the veto, the ultimate remedy will remain to the People to change their rulers, if their rulers will not change their opinions.

But, during this debate, it has been contended that the establishment of a new Bank of the United States would aggravate existing distresses; and that the specie necessary to put it in operation could not be obtained without prejudice to the local banks.

What is the relief for which all hearts are now so anxiously throbbing? It is to put the banks again in motion; to restore exchanges, and revive the drooping business of the country. And what are the obstacles? They are, first, the foreign debt, and, secondly, a want of confidence. If the banks were to reopen their vaults, it is apprehended that the specie would immediately be exported to Europe to discharge the foreign debt. Now, if a Bank of the United States were established, with a suitable capital, the stock of that bank itself would form one of the best subjects of remittance; and an amount of it equal to what remains of the foreign debt would probably be remitted, retaining at home or drawing from abroad the equivalent in specie.

A great, if not the greatest existing evil is the want of confidence, not merely in the Government, but in distant banks, and between the banks themselves. There is no tie or connexion binding them together, and they are often suspicious of each other. To this want of confidence among the banks themselves, is to be ascribed that extraordinary derangement in the exchanges of the country. How otherwise can we account for the fact that the paper of the banks of Mississippi cannot now be exchanged against the paper of the banks of Louisiana, without a discount in the former of 10 or 15 per cent.; nor that of the banks of Nashville, without a discount of 8 or 10 per cent. against the paper of the banks of the adjoining State of Kentucky? It is manifest that, whatever may be the medium of circulation, whether it be inconvertible paper, or convertible paper and specie, supposing confidence to exist, the rates of exchange in both cases ought to be nearly the same. But, in times like these, no bank will allow its funds to accumulate, by the operations of exchange, at points where no present use can be made of them.

Now, if a Bank of the United States were established, with a proper capital, and it were made the sole depository of the public moneys, and its notes were receivable in all Government dues, it might commence operations forthwith, with a small amount of specie, perhaps not more than two millions. That sum would probably be drawn from the community, where it is now hoarded and dormant; or if it were taken even from the local banks, they would be more than compensated in the security which they would enjoy, by the remittance of the stock of the new bank to Europe, as a substitute for their specie.

Such a new bank, once commencing business, would form a rallying point; confidence would revive, exchanges be again regulated, and the business and prosperity of the country be speedily restored. And it is by no means certain that there would be any actual augmentation of the banking capital of the country, for it is highly probable that the aggregate amount of unsound banks, which can never resume specie payments, would be quite equal to that of the new bank.

An auxiliary resolution might be adopted with salutary effect, similar to that which was adopted in 1816, offering to the State banks, as a motive to resume specie payments, that their paper should be received for the public dues; or, as their number has since that period greatly increased, to make the motive more operative, the offer might be confined to one or two banks in each State known to be trust-worthy. Let them and a Bank of the United States commence specie payments, and all the other sound banks would be constrained, by the united force of public opinion and the law, to follow the example.

If, in contrasting the two periods of 1817 and 1837, some advantages for the resumption of specie payments existed at the former epoch, others which distinguish the present greatly preponderate. At the first there were none except the existence of a public debt and a smaller number of banks. But then an exhausting war had wasted our means. Now we have infinitely greater wealth, our resources are vastly more developed and increased, our population nearly doubled, our knowledge of the disease much better, and, what is of the utmost importance, a remedy, if applied now, would be administered in a much earlier stage of the disorder.

A general currency of sound and uniform value is necessary to the well-being of all parts of the Confederacy, but it is indispensable to the interior States. The seaboard States have each of them banks, whose paper freely circulates within their respective limits, and serves all the purposes of their business and commerce at their capitals, and throughout their whole extent. The variations, in the value of this paper, in passing through those States, from one commercial metropolis, to another, are not ordinarily very great. But how are we of the interior to come to the Atlantic cities to purchase our supplies of foreign and domestic commodities, without a general medium? The paper of our own banks will not be received but at a ruinous discount. We want a general currency, which will serve at home and enable us to carry on our accustomed trade with our brethren of the Atlantic States. And such a currency we have a right to expect.

I do not arrogate to myself a right to speak for and in behalf of all the Western States; but as a Senator from one of them, I am entitled to be heard. This Union was formed to secure certain general, but highly important, objects, of which the common defence, commerce, and a uniform currency were leading ones. To the interior States none is of more importance than that of currency. No where is the attachment to the Union more ardent than in those States; but if this Government should neglect to perform its duty, the value of the Union will become impaired, and its very existence in process of time may become endangered. I do believe that between a sound general currency, and the preservation of the Union itself, in full vigor and perfect safety, there is the most intimate connexion.

If, Mr. President, the remedies which I have suggested were successful, at a former period of our history, there is every reason to hope that they would again prove efficacious; but let me suppose that they should not, and that some unknown cause, which could not then, should now, thwart their operation, we should have, in any event, the consolation of knowing that we had endeavored to profit by the lessons of experience, and if they failed we should stand acquitted in the judgment of the People. They are heartily tired of visionary schemes and wild experiments. They wish to get out of the woods, into which they have been conducted, back to the plain, beaten, wide road, which they had before trodden.

How, and when, without such measures as I have suggested, are the State banks to resume specie payments? They never can resume without concert; and concert springs from confidence; and confidence from knowledge. But what knowledge can eight hundred banks, scattered over our vast territory, have of the actual condition of each other? It is in vain that statements of it be periodically published. It depends, at last, mainly upon the solvency of the debtors to the bank; and how, whenever their names are not known, can that be ascertained?

Instead of coming to the aid of these prostrate institutions, and assisting them by a mild and parental exercise of your power, in a mode sanctioned and approved by experience, you propose to abandon them and the country to their fate. You propose worse: to discredit their paper, to distrust them even as special depositories, and to denounce against them all the pains and penalties of bankruptcy.

How and when will they resume specie payments? Never, as far as my information extends, have exertions been greater than those which the banks have generally made to open again their vaults. It is wonderful that the community should have been able to bear, with so much composure and resignation, the prodigious curtailments which have been made. Confidence re-established, the foreign debt extinguished, and a national institution created, most of them could quickly resume specie payments. Some of them, urged by a high sense of probity, and smarting under severe reproaches, will no doubt make the experiment of resuming and continuing payment in specie—They may even go on a while; but without the co-operation of the State banks generally, and without the co-operation of a national bank, it is to be apprehended that they will be again seized with a paralysis. It is my deliberate conviction that the preservation of the existence of the State banks themselves depends upon the institution of a national bank. It is as necessary to them as the Union is to the welfare of the States in our political system. Without it, no human being can foresee when we shall emerge from the difficulties which surround us. It has been my fortune several times to see the country involved in great danger; but never before have I beheld it encompassed with any more menacing and portentous.

Entertaining the views which I have presented, it may be asked why I do not at once propose the establishment of a national bank. I have already adverted to the cause. Constituted as Congress now is, I know that such a proposition would be defeated; and that it would be therefore useless to make it. I do not desire to force upon the Senate, or upon the country, against its will, if I could, my opinion, however sincerely and strongly entertained. If a national bank be established, its stability and its utility will depend upon the general conviction which is felt of its necessity. And until such a conviction is deeply impressed upon the People, and clearly manifested by them, it would in my judgment, be unwise even to propose a bank.

Of the scheme of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) I think now as I thought in 1834. I do not believe that any practical connexion of State banks can supply a general currency, be a safe depository of the public moneys, or act efficiently as a fiscal agent of the General Government. I was not then opposed to the State banks in their proper sphere. I thought they could not be relied upon to form exclusively a banking system for the country, although they were essential parts of a general system.

The amendment of the Senator, considered as a measure to bring about the resumption of specie payments so much desired, I think must fail. The motive which it holds out of the receivability in all payments to the Government of the paper of such banks as may resume by a given day, coupled with the conditions proposed, is wholly inadequate. It is an offer to eight hundred banks, and the revenue, payment of which in their notes is held out as the inducement, amounts to some twenty or twenty five millions. To entitle them to the inconsiderable extension of their circulation, which would result from the credit given by Government to the paper of all of them, they are required to submit to a suppression of all notes below five dollars, and at no very distant period to all below twenty. The enlargement of their circulation, produced by making it receivable by Government, would be much less than the contraction which would arise from the suppression of the prohibited notes. Besides, if the quality proposed again to be attached to the notes of these local banks was insufficient to prevent the suspension, how can it be efficacious enough to stimulate a resumption of specie payments?

I shall, nevertheless, if called upon to give a vote between the project of the Administration and the amendment of the Senator from Virginia, vote for the latter, because it is harmless, if it effects no good, and looks to the preservation of the State banks; whilst the other is fraught with mischiefs, as I believe, and tends, if it be not designed, to the utter destruction of those institutions. But, preferring to either the postponement moved by the Senator from Georgia, I shall, in the first instance, vote for that.

Such, Mr. President, are the views which I entertain on the present state of our public affairs. It is with the deepest regret that I can perceive no remedy, but such as is in the hands of the People themselves. Whenever they shall impress upon Congress a conviction of that which they wish applied, they will obtain it, and not before. In the mean time, let us go home, and mix with and consult our constituents. And do not, I entreat you, let us carry with us the burning reproach, that our measures here display a selfish solicitude for the Government itself, but a cold and heartless insensibility to the sufferings of a bleeding People.

YOUNG CROCKETT.

Considerable interest has been felt in the son of the lamented David Crockett, recently elected to Congress from Tennessee, on account of the honesty and independence of his father, tinctured as he was with eccentricity. We perceive that he made his *debut* at Washington, a few days since, and acquitted himself with credit. He showed on which side of the fence he stands, by the spirit and energy with which he assailed the Administration and its policy. Among the good things of the day, was his comparison of the comfort, Mr. Van Buren gave to the people in his Message, to the consolation administered to Job, by his wife, when she bade him *curse his Maker and die!* He expressed his regret that, as far as respects the Currency, the gentleman who promised to tread in the footsteps of General Jackson, *had not taken the back track.* He gave a fling at Duncan, of Ohio, who said, the other day, that there was no suffering or embarrassment in his section of the country. "The gentleman," said young Crockett, "must stand SOLITARY AND ALONE."

Raleigh Register.

A small Mistake.—Little as we thought of Mr. Woodbury's financial talents, we were not prepared for such a blunder as is brought to light in a recent Speech of Mr. Jones, of Virginia, an Administration member. He introduced a calculation, one item of which is an "error in addition in the Secretary's Report of $512,265!" Mr. Pickens, of S. C. proposed, the other day, that the Secretary should receive a few lessons in Arithmetic at the public expense, and, verily, he needs it.—*Raleigh Register.*

"*Gold for the Office Holders—Paper for the People*"—This should be charged upon the administration by every Whig paper in the country, for it is true. When the Sergeant-at-arms carried round his bag of gold to pay the members of Congress, the audience in the gallery *hissed!!*

Mr. Cambreleng said, in his place, that the Treasury could not find gold to pay a draft of $800 held by a citizen creditor, but the Treasury can manage to pay nearly $3000 per *day* in *gold* to the servants of the people, but the people may be fobbed off with paper—with rags—with any thing.—We are to have twelve millions of *paper assignats* to pay the people—the gold hoarded by our rulers is for their honorable selves. It is time to *hiss* such actors off the stage.

The public have already been advised of the fact that members of Congress have been paid their wages in specie; and the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of the session, announcing a supply of hard money for that purpose, is within the recollection of all. More than once the indignation of the galleries has been manifested, as the sergeant-at-arms passed round with his bag of coin, jingling in the ears of the sovereigns, to pay the public servants.

In reference to this ridiculous piece of quackery on the part of the Secretary, Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania made the following remarks:

"The laborer upon the public works, who sweats all day over his mattock for one sixteenth part of our per diem allowance, we pay in paper. I say we, because, will any one here pretend to deny that Congress is responsible? The widows and the orphans of those who fell in their country's service, on the deck or the battle field, we pay in paper. In the city and county which I represent there are many revolutionary soldiers. If one of these venerable men has occasion to take a letter out of one of your post offices, from a son absent in the public service, he must sell to a broker, at a great loss, the money with which we pay his scanty pittance. So it is with the Army and the Navy. Only the other day, an officer from Florida found himself here with money so worthless that he could not sell it at any discount, so as to raise specie enough to take up the letters lying for him at the post office. How is it that the Secretary of war can suffer those gallant men to be thus treated—soured and disgusted with the service—whilst another Secretary, having no more legitimate control over the subject, parades, as if in mockery, an offer of specie, through the newspapers, to those who pay no postage, and whose necessities are the least urgent? On what principle can it be of honor or honesty, or decency, that the only public creditors whom the Treasury exempts from the pressure of a common calamity are those whose exclusive duty it is to provide the common remedy?"

Kendall's hard money.—We understand that a Post Office draft, for about $1900, was on Thursday last presented at the Farmers' Bank in this place, for which the specie was demanded—which being refused, the draft was protested, and the holder wended his way home with Kendall's hard money draft in his pocket. We mention this fact to show the falsehood of Amos Kendall's Official Report, in which he pretended that all the debts of his Department were without difficulty paid in the "constitutional currency."—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Better and Better from Maine.—A slip from the Boston Atlas gives us the agreeable intelligence of the election of more Whig Representatives to the State Legislature.—There will be, it is now quite well ascertained, 100 Whigs and 85 Loco Focus in the House. The Atlas says—"The result of the second trials through the State is most cheering. Both parties made the greatest efforts. The Whigs have triumphed more signally than before. There is now no doubt that the Whigs will hold the State.

Kent's majority for Governor is ascertained to be about 350 over Parks, scattering and every thing else included."

From the St. Louis Republican.

PROSPECT OF WAR ON OUR

We have conversed with a gen... arrived in the city from Jackson Co., Mo. We learn that great excitement was pre... the citizens of that quarter, ... pecting an attack from the ... ans. They had sent several messages to the frontier inhabit... already committed some depr... their property; having stolen ... &c. and reports say some ... cation had been made to the ... troops, and orders had been ... Secretary of State, (the Gov... at the time application was ... Lucas to raise instantly 600 ... division, which we believe ... son, La Fayette and Van Bu... The militia of the several ... meet on Sunday last, to raise ... troops ordered by the commander... sion. We are also informed ... kinson had an interview with ... on this subject, and it is pro... condition of affairs in that ... quire the immediate personal ... himself and Gen. Gaines. ... they can bring one thousand ... the field, and that they have ... consequences of the War. ... has not learnt the particular ... which they complain. We ... anxiety for further intelligence.

Correspondence of the Nat. ...

New York, ...

The weather is cold, which ... signifies that winter is coming ... horrors for the poor. Two ... days in the city will now bring ... and magnitude of suffering no ... scribe. Flour, to-day, for ... risen 25 cents a barrel, there ... dication that the canal may ... which case flour may run up ... per barrel. Coal has also taken ... wards, with all the like necessa... A horrid winter is coming for ... New York city.

Reports from Washington, ... Treasury system will pass, ... market in great agitation. ... like thermometers of hopes and ... tuate and flutter as every ... them. United States stock to-... American gold is from 105¾ to ... packet ships to-day did not take ... specie.

The President has peremptorily ... to give Amos Lane an office. ... ed that when Amos approached ... his petition for the office of Mi... gota, the President said to him: ... are insane! Do you think I will ... as a representative of the United ... a foreign country, when the people ... gle district in Indiana have decl... phatically that you are not worthy ... sent them, Amos? I say, and I ... judge of men—that you are insane.

Baltimore ...

We find the following statement ... cost of some parts of the great ... Birmingham Railroad in the Rail... zine. The cost of levelling, ... tunneling, etc. averages 50,000 ... mile; one mile alone, between P... and Camden-town, cost 360,000 ... consequence of the extraordinary ... which presented themselves. ... entrance or portico at the back ... square will not be completed u... pounds. The masonry at the ... tunnel by Primrose-hill will cost ... It is composed of the finest Parke... and when completed will have ... some effect. The blocks of gra... which the iron rails rest for a co... portion of the line, are a guinea ... the other parts the rails rest on ... wood. Laborers' wages amount ... to about 40,800 pounds. The ... of capital invested in this specula... mated at upwards of seven millions ... —nearly the amount of the cap... Bank of the United States.

Account of a great man.—We ... following account of Porter, the ... Anakim, in a Western paper. ... ger than the Lowell Cucumber.

Our citizens were a few days ... ed by a view of a sprig from K... mere child, 21 years, and only ... and seven inches tall when dress... hat, shoes and stockings, and ... pounds. We understand he is ... to England. His health is poor ... improving. He formerly work... cooper's business, and continued ... the story is told, as long as he ... hand into the top of a flour ... have heard of men who were so ... took them an hour to get asleep ... and could never tell when they ... cold," but never saw a specimen ... He must have vegetated upon ... strong soils on the Cumberland, ... currently reported a few years ... man stuck his iron bar into the ... the evening and the next morn... covered with ten penny nails ... sprouted out during the night.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A ... fire, on the 23d ult. at Baltimore ... casioned, as we learn, by spontaneous ... bustion. It occurred in a deposite ... in South Gay, near Market ... situation of the place was such as ... the idea of any other origin, ... generally believed by those who ... it, to be a case of spontaneous ... A morning paper asks, "May ... count for the frequent burning ... We have more than once expressed ... opinion similar to that conveyed in ... interrogatory. In fact, we have ... that not a few of the numerous ... fire which occur during the summer ... bles, carpenter's shops, and ... buildings, arise from this cause. ... first case it may arise from the lime ... ted in a manure heap. In the ... third, a few drops of oil spilled upon ... of old cotton or woollen cloth, ... used to wipe up oil, and then throw ... lessly in a corner, in the midst of ... bish, may produce combustion. ... things should be guarded against ... as the midnight prowler and ... whose fell agency may also ... produce those disasters.—*Balt. ...*

BSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

DAY EVENING, OCT. 18, 1837.

ON.—The Notes of the old State
orth Carolina, and of the old
ank, will not be redeemed after
of November next, and will con-
e utterly worthless after that day.
ow paid at the counters of all

Caution.—We were yesterday
Circular, from the Bank of the
s Branches, &c. directing that
above Notes be received at said
fter the 20th inst. This is to
Branches to remit to Raleigh such
may be on hand by the 1st of
on which day the business of
ks will be finally closed. Of
Notes will be receivable at Ra-
Newbern until the last named day.

ONGRESS—LATEST.

n-Treasury Scheme, the darling
the Administration, has actually
ed in the House, by a majority
. The effect of this decision will
pose, to leave things exactly in
which they have been since the
of specie payments. Nothing
an be received, under existing
the banks resume, and the de-
only be made in specie paying
nt. if the Banks resume, their
be a legal tender for debts to the
t, and the deposites will have to
to them—provided Mr. Van Bu-
spread in the footsteps," by is-
er Treasury order, requiring all
Treasury to be paid in specie.
progress of the debate upon this
House, the following members
n in its favor, viz: Messrs. Pick-
., Hunter of Va., Haynes of Ga.,
N. Y. and others; and the follow-
viz: Messrs. Hoffman of N. Y.,
S. C. (whose specches are said to
very powerful,) Mason of Va.,
of Va., Calhoun of Mass., Pope
d Naylor of Pa.

lowing Letter from Washington,
e particulars:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1837.

r: The House of Representatives
rning disposed of the Sub-Treasu-
t was debated in committee of the
he last four or five days. Last
idnight, the committee agreed to
port the bill to the House. This
11 o'clock the bill was taken up
ouse for consideration, when a
s made to lay it on the table,
ion was carried by a majority of
A motion was then immediately
consider the vote by which the bill
d to lie on the table, and while
ending a motion was made to lay
n on the table, which was carried
e majority of thirteen.
sterminated, in its incipient state,
e measure of the Administration,
more properly speaking, this last
by a decisive majority, notwith-
e aid which was given to it by
Mr. Calhoun, of the purity of
tives I entertain no doubt, and by
his strength from the friends of
re the Administration would have
a woful minority.
North Carolina members were
d voted, the 8 Whigs for laying
e, and the 5 Administration against

—On Sunday morning last, there
a severe frost at this place.

ve received the speech of Mr. King
a (decidedly the greatest speech of
n;) and the second or closing speech
lhoun, on the Sub-Treasury sys-
of which we shall feel it our duty
our readers, who, upon this very
subject, have a right to see the
ound. The speech of Mr. Clay
a large part of this week's paper.

NFUL CALAMITY!

EARLY 100 LIVES LOST!

. Vanderzee, a passenger in the
cket Home, passed through this
Monday, and in the few moments
y gave the particulars of the total
that splendid new Boat, whilst on
d trip from New York to Charles-
he awful fate of upwards of sixty
rs, (among them a large number of
and many of the crew.
tement corresponds with the fol-
count from the Newbern Spectator
last:—

nday night last, in consequence of
weather and the leaky state of the
e captain of the "Home," Captain
as compelled to bear away for the
ort. Either mistaking the entrance
r, or unable to gain it, the Boat was
shore about six miles north of O-
Bar. Our informant, (one of the
rs who was fortunately rescued from
grave) reports, that out of about
assengers and a crew consisting of
e persons, only *twenty* of the for-
we know not how many of the lat-
saved!
the passengers were between *thirty*
Ladies, of whom *but two escaped!*
children were among those who
n thus hurried to eternity, only *one*
ss has been saved.
have neither space nor time to speak
this most melancholy event, we
ely append the names of the per-
d, deferring till next week such
rs as may be deemed of importance.

Passengers saved.—Mrs. Lacoste,
broder, Charles Drayton, Andrew
green, B. B. Hussey, of Charleston,
ae S. Cohen, of Columbia, S. C.
dy, Montgomery, Alabama, Thos.
, J. D. Roland, John Bishop, J.
H. Vanderzee, H. Anderson, of N.
Capt. Alfred Hill, Capt. Salter, of
th, N. H. James Johnson, Jun.
n. W. S. Read, of New Haven,
D. Clark, of Athens, Geo. John
Conrad Quinn, (boy) Jersey City.

llowing is a list of the passengers,
in the N. Y. Express of the 9th

Passengers in steam packet Home, sailed on Saturday for Charleston:—Messrs. C. C. Cady, J Root, Tileston, J. Johnson, jr., T. Smith, J. M. Roll, T. Anderson, James, Cohrs. Vanderzee, J. D Rolands, W. S. Read, Capt. Hill. Kennedy, C. Drayton, Walker, Fuller, Cohen, Bennedict, M. Cohen, A. Lovegreen, J. Holmes, J. Boyd, G. H. Palmer, H. C Bangs, W. Whiting, Rev. J. Cowles, B. B. Hussey, and lady, C. Willeman, H. B. Croom and lady, Miss Croom, H. Anderson, Wiley, Weld, O. H. Prince, Clock, J. Paine, A. F. Bostwick, Miss Levy, Miss M. Levy, Mrs. Camack, Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Hill, Miss Stow, Miss Robert, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Fough, Mrs. Flynn and two daughters, Mrs. Miller, Miss M. Croom, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Bondo, Mrs. Riviere, Mrs. Lacoste, Mr. Desabye, lady and servant, Mr. A. Desabye, F. Desabye, Capt. Saltus, Professor Nott and lady, Master Croom, C Quin, Mr. Smith, Larocque, Broquet, lady, child and servant, P. Domingues, Labadie, Walton, Hazard, Cauthers, and Finn.

In the above list, we are grieved to find the names of Hardy B. Croom, Esq. and Lady, of Florida, formerly of Lenoir county, N. C. who, with three others of the name, probably a son and two sisters, are among those who perished. Mr. Croom was a gentleman of high intellectual endowments, a ripe scholar, and a contributor of many valuable essays, on various subjects, to the periodical press. We understand that he was recently engaged in preparing a work on the Botany of the Southern States.

Mr. Vanderzee was saved by an India Rubber Life Preserver, which he was persuaded by his friends in New York to take with him.

The Steam Packet Charleston, from Philadelphia to Charleston, was also in the gale, and was driven into Beaufort, S. C. with considerable injury.

The Boston, from Charleston to Wilmington, was also driven into Beaufort, but without injury.

The Hon. Edmund Deberry, our Representative in Congress, arrived here this morning, on his way home.

The Elections.—The Whigs have obtained a glorious victory in New Jersey. The following is the latest return as contained in the New York Express:—

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

The Whigs having swept the field of almost all opposition, all we have to do is to record the killed and wounded. There does not seem to be much of the Administration left.

	Whig.		*Van Buren.*	
	Council.	Assembly.	Council.	Assembly.
Sussex,			1	3
Warren,			1	4
Hunterdon,			1	4
Cape May,	1	1		
Cumberland,			1	3
Salem,	1	3		
Gloucester,	1	4		
Atlantic,			1	1
Passaic,	1	2		
Middlesex,	1	4		
Essex,	1	5		
Monmouth,	1	4		
Burlington,	1	5		
Bergen,			1	3
Somerset,	1	3		
Morris,	1	4		
	10	35	6	18

Majority on joint ballot, *twenty-one.* If any Whig States can do better than this, bring them on.

Last year, the state of parties was, Whig 27, Van Buren 37. Van Buren majority on joint ballot, 10. Whig Majority now on joint ballot, 21.

Pennsylvania.—In 34 counties, the Whigs have elected 32 members of the House, and the Vans 48, and 3 claimed by both parties. Last year the Whigs had but 28 members in the House. Gain, so far, 4. The Globe, (from which the above returns are taken,) says the administration maj'y in the House will be at least 12. Last year it was 44.

In the Senate, the Whigs have doubtless maintained their ascendancy; but in the House, though they will have a large gain, the majority must still be against them.

Georgia.—Full returns have not been received, but Gilmer's majority (Whig) in 85 counties is about 1000, and he is undoubtedly elected Governor by about that majority. The Van Buren majority in the House will be about 20 or 25. In the Senate, the Whigs have hopes of a majority.

It is perfectly apparent, from *all* the Elections this Fall, that the Administration of Mr. Van Buren has lost its strength. *Its days are numbered!*

Cotton.—In this town, the new crop sells at 8¼ to 9.

In New Orleans, on the 5th, 549 bales were sold, at 7 to 11¼ cents. On the 7th, 293 bales at 10 to 11¼ On the 10th; 1662 bales at 8 to 12¾. On the 11th, 728 bales at 10¾ to 12¼.

At Columbia, S. C. 10¼ to 10¾, for new; in demand, and but little coming in.

At Charleston, 1564 bales were sold during the last week, at from 12 to 7, chiefly at 10½. Sugar has risen 1 to 1½, and sales of Muscovado at 9 to 10¼.

The University.—We have been favored by a young friend at the University, with a Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty, and Students of the Institution, just published. The number of Students, as heretofore stated, is 142, viz: 19 Seniors, 27 Juniors, 39 Sophomores, and 57 Freshmen. Of these 15 are from other States, viz. 7 from Virginia, 3 from South Carolina, 3 from Alabama, and 2 from Tennessee. The remainder are from the following counties in this State, viz. 18 from Wake, 11 from Cumberland, 9 from New Hanover, 8 each from Orange and Lincoln, 7 from Caswell, 5 each from Edgecombe and Burke, 4 each from Robeson, Northampton and Person, 3 each from Richmond, Anson, Halifax, Beaufort, and Franklin, 2 each from Chatham, Randolph, Craven, Granville, Iredell, Cabarrus, Warren, and Rockingham, and 1 each from Moore, Columbus, Rowan, Lenoir, Currituck, Perquimons, Bertie, Chowan, Johnston, Pasquotank, Buncombe, Pitt, and Mecklenburg.

We are glad to find this county furnishing the largest number of Students of any county except Wake. The names of those from Cumberland are, Messrs. Joseph W. Evans and Colin Shaw, *Seniors;* Jarvis Buxton and Walter A. Huske, *Juniors;* Benj'n. F. Atkins, John Eccles, Hector McAllister, Jesse G. Shepherd, Robert Strange, John C. Williams, and James H. Williams, *Freshmen.*

The late Gov. Burton.—Our readers will recollect that shortly after the death of the late Gov. Burton, a year or two ago, it was stated that a letter had been found among his papers, from Gen. Jackson, offering him the appointment of Governor of Texas. The statement was afterwards contradicted by the Executor of the deceased. The statement is revived, and the fact established, it appears, by the following extract from a late speech of Mr. Adams:—

"I have very strong reason to believe, further, (said Mr. A.) that at one time the late Executive of the United States was deluded into an expectation that the Mexican Government were ready to make a cession of territory to the United States; and, indeed, in one of the documents lately communicated to this House, the Minister from Texas affirms, to the Secretary of State, that the late Executive of the United States was so confident of the acquisition of Texas, that he offered to Mr. HUTCHINS G. BURTON, of North Carolina, the commission of Governor of that Territory."

In relation to this matter of the proposed acquisition of Texas, it has lately been disclosed by documents from the State Department, that in 1825, the first year of Mr. Adams's administration, Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, instructed Mr. Poinsett, our Minister at Mexico, to endeavor to purchase Texas, and authorized him to give a million of dollars, or in proportion for a smaller quantity of territory. *Now*, Mr. Adams is horrified at the idea of our having Texas, and lately declared in the House, that the Union itself depended on the defeat of the proposition to obtain it. So much for the anti-slavery feeling of the North.

It also appears from the same documents, that Gen. Jackson, whilst President, through Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State, instructed the same Minister to use every effort to purchase Texas, and to offer as high as five millions of dollars for it.

For the documents containing the above facts, we are indebted to Mr. Deberry.

The Seminole War.—The latest accounts from Florida, are of the capture of Wild Cat, King Philip's son, and three other Indians of considerable note, with eight runaway negroes. Gen. Jessup had issued the following General Order:—

Head-Quarters, Army of the South,
St Augustine, Sept 27.

Par. 1. The Major General Commanding, returns his thanks to Brigadier General Hernandez, and the Officers and Troops of his command, both Regulars and Volunteers, for their excellent conduct in the late expedition South.

A force of less than 110 men, have killed and secured 94 Indians and negroes—among the former, 5 principal and important chiefs, whose loss to the enemy will be irreparable, and several Indians and negroes who will be most valuable as guides to the army.

The Major General assures Brig. Gen. Hernandez of his approbation of the measures he so promptly adopted, and so gallantly carried out; and he congratulates him and his command on the success of the enterprize—a success which cannot but have an auspicious influence on the future operations of the army. By order of Maj. Gen Jesup.

J. A CHAMBERS, A. D. C & A. A. G.

CONGRESS.—The Session doubtless terminated on Monday last. Our latest dates are up to Saturday.

The bill to authorize an issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of ten millions of Dollars, has passed both Houses and is a law. These notes are to be issued for amounts not less than fifty dollars each, to be reimbursable at the Treasury at the expiration of one year from their respective dates, and for that year to bear an interest, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding, in any case, the rate of 6 per cent.

The bill was passed by a vote of 127 to 98. Of the North Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, McKay and Montgomery, voted for the bill; and Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, Sawyer, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Stanly and Williams, against it.

The Hon. Wm. R. King, of Ala., has been elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, without opposition.

The bill to extend the credit on the Merchants' bonds for duties, to three and six months, has passed both Houses.

The bill to declare the charters of the Banks in the District of Columbia forfeited, because of the suspension of specie payments, and to prohibit the circulation of small notes, was first amended in the Senate by striking out the provision of forfeiture, and then laid on the table in the House.

The bill requiring the payment of the postage on Express letters in advance, has also passed.

A terrible gale occurred at New Orleans on Friday and Saturday the 6th and 7th inst. Several houses were blown down, and a great deal of injury done to other property. Considerable injury was sustained by the shipping, and a steamboat was sunk. At Lake Ponchartrain, about 7 miles from the city, the destruction is still greater.—Several houses were destroyed, and several of the best steamboats were sunk, and others forced on shore, from which they cannot be got off. The waters of the Lake rose so high as to cover the marshes in the rear of the city, and to flood some of the principal streets of New Orleans.

The Steamer John Linton, arrived at New Orleans, reports that the crops of cotton, sugar and corn on both sides of the Mississippi, from mouth of Red River down are completely prostrated,—so much so that a common sized dog can be distinguished running over the fields.

This will be gratifying news to Mr. Secretary Woodbury, who attributes the present distress of the country to the too abundant production of Cotton. The coming crop being destroyed, it follows, according to Mr. Solomon Woodbury, the reign of prosperity will be restored.

The Commercial Bulletin says that New Orleans must be on a par with Sodom and Gomorrah, to have merited all the ills that have befallen it within the last nine months. First the commercial embarrassments, then the yellow fever, and finally the elemental storm.

Very good.—The Raleigh Standard, so celebrated for its constant application of all the slang epithets to the Whigs, such as "aristocrats," "Bank Whigs," "rag-barons," &c. &c., gravely calls upon "a brave and honest people not to become the victims of ambitious men, through *unmeaning* and *reproachful appellations*, and that 'loco-foco,' 'agrarian,' &c., will not be taken for argument," &c.

Vicksburg.—It appears that another Vicksburg tragedy has been enacted at the same place, but of what nature we have not yet ascertained. Our Express slip from the New Orleans Bulletin office of the 10th inst. which contained the particulars, has not come to hand; but that of the 11th, speaks of the "recent disgraceful scenes at Vicksburg," as "a gross violation of every principle of morality and every sentiment of humanity, as justly to excite the indignation and abhorrence of every individual." The Bulletin calls upon the authorities of Mississippi "to bring before the proper tribunals, all the actors in the disgraceful and barbarous scenes alluded to.

P. S. We have received the particulars of the horrid outrages mentioned above. In Madison county, a Mr. Saunders, a respectable planter, "was dragged from the bosom of his family, and mutilated in the most brutal manner,—maimed in the most inhuman manner, besides cutting off his nose and ears, and scarifying his body to the very ribs." He still lives, an object of horror and of pity. Another party of four or five Lynchers, "broke into the house of Mr. Scott, of Wilkinson county, a respectable member of the Bar, forced him out and hung him dead on the next tree." In the city of Vicksburg, on *Sunday*, the 24th ult. an old gray headed man, named Grace, formerly of Warrenton, Va. charged with giving free papers to negroes, was tried before a magistrate, and acquitted. The marshall endeavored to protect him from the mob, but was himself beaten; the poor wretch was stripped and flogged, within hearing of the shrieks of his wife and children. This in broad day light, on Sunday. The Vicksburg Sentinel speaks indignantly of these horrid outrages, and does not attempt to justify the latter on account of the notoriously bad character of the old man. Heaven preserve us from such a state of society as exists in Mississippi.

The Texas Question.—We learn, from good authority, that at the regular session of Congress Mr. Calhoun will bring forward a distinct proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and that his views on this subject will be made to assume such a form as to involve the union of the States in a decision of the question. It is very evident from the debates on incidental subjects, that this question will engross a great portion of the time of next Congress, and that the debate on it will be deeply exciting. In the House on Tuesday ten thousand copies of the documents lately communicated to Congress by the President, relating to the negociation with Mexico concerning the cession of Texas, were ordered to be printed.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Abuse of the Newspaper Press.—We see that some of the *snipper-snapper* members of Congress distinguish themselves by their windy, wordy, *wishy-washy* ebullitions against the newspaper press of the country. The last spasm that way is from a very spasmodic South Carolina orator, Mr. Pickens, of the House of Representatives. The only *original* part of his speech is this abuse. As for the rest, the newspaper people made it for him months ago. It is very fashionable for blockhead members of Congress, as well as other blockheads, to indulge in such abuse,—but sensible, sagacious men seldom make such blockheads of themselves, and never but when the Press has goaded them so as to make them groan. The Newspaper Press of the United States has now some of the ablest men in the country at work upon it, and is gradually rising to a dignity and character proportioned to its influence and importance. The People on all sides are manifesting their confidence in its conductors, by proffering them some of their most responsible offices.—*New York Express.*

Extraordinary Product of a single seed.—Mr. Samuel Prowell, of Newberry township, York county, Pennsylvania, raised this season, from a *single pumpkin seed*, six pumpkins, of the following weights: The largest weighed 195, the others 129, 85, 73, 64, and 39 pounds—the aggregate weight of the yield being five hundred and fifty-five pounds!

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"I've seen at morn a stainless sky
A heaven as blue as beauty's eye;
But long ere noon destruction's form
Was riding on the whirlwind storm.

"I've seen the gay and laughing bride,
With health and splendour at her side;
I've looked again—the wedding ring
Was wrapt in death's cold covering."

The following lines, were suggested by the preceding:—

I've seen a girl of joyous youth,
Whose every thought was guileless truth;
But soon her trusting heart's deceived
By one she ever had believed.

I've seen a lovely infant pressed
Unto its youthful mother's breast;
But soon alas! its gentle breath
Was hushed in the cold arms of death.

I've seen a boy whose eye of blue
A smile of light seemed beaming thro'
I've looked again—'twas naught but gloom,
That eye was closed within the tomb.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. McIver, Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Jr. to Miss CATHARINE A. WRIGHT, daughter of David Wright, dec'd.

In Bladen county, on the 4th inst., by George W. Bannerman, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM S. JOHNSON to Miss HANNAH J. ANDERS, daughter of John Anders, Esq.—all of Bladen.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr Drane, Mr. ALFRED MARTIN to Miss CHRISTIAN C., daughter of Christopher Dudley, Esq., of that place.

DIED,

In Haywood, Chatham county, on the 3d inst., Mr. WIATT BOOKER PATRIDGE in the 21st year of his age.

In Chatham Co. on the 13th Sept., at the advanced age of 81, Col. JOHN McDANE, a Revolutionary soldier, and highly respectable citizen, and for many years a member of the State Legislature.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, D. O'Hanlon's Eighteen Lads of the Lake and Union, which, at three trips on the 11th, 14th, and 16th, brought up the whole freight of the boats Washington and Seawell, consisting of Dry Goods, Sugar, Coffee, Iron, &c. for Messrs. Yarbrough & Ray, C. J. Orrell, Geo. McNeill, Geo. Ragland, M. N. Leary, Jas. Baker, Boon & Caison, Jas. Hadlock, Jas. Martine, W. Prior, Hart & Fuller, I. Wetmore, of this place; and W. & A. Stith, McAdoo & Scott, J. McIver, Geo. Brown, Brower & Parks, E. Gentry, D. Keekle, T. C. P. Pope, J. Council, J. & W. Horne, J. Shelly, J. M. & A. Drake, Cross & Boger, C. C. Henderson, F. Fries, Rev. T. P. St Clair, E. C. Branch, T. M. Young, H. Lockard, Bank of Cape Fear Co., Wemyss & Dismukes, and R. Golding, of the Interior.

Also, on the 9th, 14th, and 17th, Henrietta S. B. Co's Lighters Messenger, Only Son and Water Witch, with Goods for C. J. Orrell, Willkings & Belden, Hall & Johnson, J. Kyle, C. P. Mallett, Curtis & Myrover, J. Huske & Son, G. McNeill, G. B. Atkins, G. W. Ragland, Yarbrough & Ray, E. J. Hale, Taylor & Jessup, T. C. Blake, C. A. McMillan, C. T. Haigh, Hart & Fuller, P. Pearce, Thos. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, F. Lain, Joseph Baker, H. P. Peck and E. J. Lilly, of this place.

DEPARTED, Lighters Only Son, Messenger, and Water Witch, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, &c., for sundry persons.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 18.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	30 a 35
Ditto, apple,	70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	22½	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 9⅝	Salt,	55 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 a 3 50
Corn,	70 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1¼	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a 7¼	Wheat, new	$1 a 1 12½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	65 a 70
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 6.

Turpentine $2 30; Tar 1 37 a 1 50; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 12 00; Flooring do. 10 00 a 11 00; Scantling 10 00 a 11 00; Timber 6 00 a 9 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 32 00 a 35 00; barrel 12 00 a 13 00; R. O. rough 15 00 a 20 00; do. Staves 18 00 a 20 00; Shingles 3 a 3½; Corn 1 25; Salt, coarse 35; Rice 3 75.

TOWN MILITIA,.

YOU are ordered to appear at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday next, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., (Regimental Parade) armed and equipped according to law.

By order,
LOUIS S. BELDEN, Com'dnt.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1837.

Cumberland Troop.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear in full uniform on Friday next, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order,

I. BLAKE, O. S.

October 17.

The Fall Term

in Donaldson Academy commences this day, October 4th.

Female Classical School,

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Exercises of this School will recommence on Monday, the 16th October, under the superintendence of Miss SARAH GREEN, from the District of Columbia, and Mr. E. TRIPP, as heretofore. This School is intended to be so limited in number as to secure to the Pupils the advantages of thorough instruction, and from the experience of the past year, the Committee are warranted in commending it to the patronage of the public, as furnishing means of acquiring sound and useful knowledge under a good moral influence.

Terms of Tuition—In the Classical Department, including Drawing and Painting, $10 per quarter.

In the Junior Department, $5 per quarter.

Reference to Rev. J. B BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P. MALLETT,
C. T HAIGH,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
JNO. HUSKE,
T. C. BLAKE,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
Committee.

October 10, 1837. 62 tf.

SCHOOL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY is this day opened, and a full course of instruction is provided in all the usual branches of *Literature* and *Science*, and in *Music*, *French* and *Drawing*. Scholars may be entered by agreement for the Academic *Year*, *Session*, or *Half-Session*, on the terms already advertised by the Committee, under the personal superintendence of R. W. BAILEY.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *Military & Fancy Goods.*

THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that assiduity which has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,

Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do,
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES,
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Plated and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives; to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders;

Every article in the MILITARY LINE, such as Swords, Epaulette, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c. &c.;

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Westenholm's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordians, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Silver-Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. §63-tf§

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

The Subscribers

HAVE entered into co-partnership for the transaction of Mercantile Business in the Town of Fayetteville, under the Firm of JOHNSON & MARTIN.

PETER P. JOHNSON,
JOHN R. MARTIN.

July 29th, 1837.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, *for Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
1000 lbs Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE*;—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

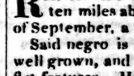
MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

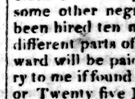
October 17, 1837. 63tf

Notice.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Lafayette Hotel Company is requested at the Hotel at 4 o'clock on Thursday next.

THO. J. CURTIS, *President.*

October 16, 1837. 63-1w



Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

A pair likely, gentle, well matched. Inquire of the Printer.

Fayetteville, October 16, 1837. 63-3t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

BOOK BINDING.

THERE will be a BOOK BINDERY established in Fayetteville for a short time, where Books of every description, Periodicals, &c. will be bound in any style or to pattern, on reasonable terms, and as well bound as in any place.

Libraries cleaned and repaired; Ruling done; Names lettered on books with gold letters, &c. The Bindery to go in operation as soon as 100 vols. or thereabouts are ascertained to be wanting binding. Those persons having any thing in this line will please leave their names with Mr. E. J. Hale, and the number of vols. they have to bind.

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Raleigh, October 12, 1837. 63tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's Plantation, ten miles above Elizabeth-town, on the 25th of September, a negro fellow named ALICK.

Said negro is about twe[illegible] years of age, well grown, and has light c[illegible] with broad flat features. He is about [illegible] stature, and strong built. He carried o[illegible] away, a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, and fur hat, besides some other negro clothing. He has heretofore been hired ten miles below Fayetteville, and in different parts of Bladen County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me if found without the limits of the County, or Twenty five Dollars if found within it. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

HEMAN H ROBINSON.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen County, Oct 13, 1837. 63-2w.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Elizabeth Hill, vs. The heirs at law of Hiram Hill, deceased. } *Petition for Dower in Equity.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Hill, Martin Hill, Green Hill, and Malcom Blue and wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, requiring said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, on the third Monday of November next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court at Office, October 5th, 1837.

[63] A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

$10 Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in Fayetteville, on the night of Tuesday the 10th inst., a Bay HORSE, with black mane and tail, common size, snug built, about 8 years old. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Mr. Ephraim Singletary, in Fayetteville.

JOHN ROGERS.

Brownsville, S. C., Oct. 14, 1837. 1tp.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

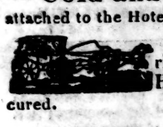
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from th Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43tf.

State of North Carolina,

In Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Phillip Carroll } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Algea Carroll. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an alias subpœna in this case has been regularly issued and returned by the Sheriff of this County "Not to be found," it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that proclamation at the Court House door be made by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear as commanded by the subpœna, and the same having been done, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *No. Carolina Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer*, for the term of three months, according to law, requiring the defendant, Algea Carroll to make her appearance at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.

(51-3m) HENRY W. AYER.

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South West, will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 10 h of October next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) the tract of LAND on which he lives, formerly the property of Hector McNeill, containing 540 acres, situated on Great Rockfish, south side, and 18 miles west of Fayetteville, on he old Camdem stage road.

One half of said Land is *well* timbered with pine that may be easily floated to the Mills below. It can nearly all be cultivated, and the soil is not excelled by any on the creek. There is a large quantity cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and also an excellent summer Pasture for cattle. The Water on the Place is first rate. I would sell the whole or a part to suit purchasers. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

JAS. McFADYEN.

September 9, 1837. 58tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such nducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:

400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
320 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Averasborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.

All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.

DUSHEE SHAW.

July 27, 1837. 52-3m.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Fine Watches and Jewelry, SILVER PLATE, Brittania Ware, &c. &c.

JOHN SELPH having associated himself in Copartnership with Mr. Benj'n Pyle, the business will in future, be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle.*

They have taken a Store on Person street, in the block of brick buildings, one door East of J. Selph's old Establishment, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where they are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c, all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

BOATS For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land: it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.

August 15, 1837. 55tf.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove his family from the State of North Carolina, will offer for sale, on the 2nd day of October next, all his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, and also his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

September 25, 1837. 61tf

Five Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the 29th of September, a bound boy named ABSALOM REVELS. He is a very bright mulatto, about 15 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring him. The above reward, but no expenses and no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1837. 61-3w

GEORGIA INSURANCE And Trust Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837, I will expose to public Sale for Cash, at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, the following pieces of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz:

	TAX.
1 Lot on Hay and Winslow Streets, as the property of Peyton Linch, valued at $100	$0 50
1 Lot lower Fayetteville, D. G. McRae, and 2 polls, valued at $100	2 55
1 Lot Kennedy Street, Fred. Miller, 1 poll, valued at $400	3 0
1 Lot Hay Street, John Rathbone, valued at $400	2 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Sept. 12th, 1837. 58-6w.

Female Classical School.

THIS School will be reopened on Monday the 16th October, under the superintendence of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, assisted in the classical Department by Mr. E. Tripp.

To secure efficient instruction, Teachers of approved qualifications have been employed, and the number of pupils to whom their attention will be devoted is limited. The Committee therefore recommend this School as affording opportunity to young ladies for acquiring a thorough education and as under a good moral influence.—Reference to

Rev. J. B. BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P. MALLETT,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
T. C. BLAKE,
C. T. HAIGH,
JOHN W. WRIGHT, } *Committee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 60-tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Robert Campbell, dec'd, I will sell publicly, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 13th day of November next, TWO TRACTS of PINEY LAND, well timbered, containing 640 acres each, lying on the South East side of Cape Fear river, adjacent to each other, and adjoining the Lands of Jas. Cameron, Graham and others.

Also, an undivided interest, being one-half of a tract of 500 acres, lying on Great Creek, near Black River.

One tract of 117 acres, on the South-eastern bank of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Armstrong and McAlister.

One improved Lot in Campbellton, near the bridge.

One unimproved Lot in Fayetteville, opposite the Jail, and

That Fertile and valuable Possession of Land, whereupon the dec'd formerly lived, containing about 900 acres, lying on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and within ten miles of the former place.

Twelve months credit will be given, purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date, and a mortgage on the premises

ALEX'R ELLIOT, Ex'r.

September 19, 1837. 60ts.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Archibald McEachern, } PETITION
vs. } *For the alteration of a*
Flora Currie and Lucy Moore. } *Grant and Mesne Conveyance.*

IT being made evident to the Court, that Lucy Moore, one of the Defendants, resides without the limits of this State, "*Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the said Lucy appear at the next sitting of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of November next, and make defence, if any she hath, to the prayer of the petition."

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, in the 61st year of our Independence, A. D., 1837.

[60-6w.] SDH. HOWELL, *Clerk.*

Bargains, Bargains!!

SELLING OFF AT ABOUT COST AND CHARGES.

THE Subscriber being anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, now offers his stock of

GOODS,

At very reduced prices. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call, the Stock being large and well assorted.

Those wishing to buy on time, shall be accommodated, 3, 6, and 9 months.

—*Also*—

My BRICK STORE, on Market Square, and a very large WAREHOUSE, on Liberty street.

The above Stock of Goods and Property will be offered to private purchasers until the 15th Nov., and if not all disposed of by that day, will be sold out at Public Auction. Therefore, those wishing to purchase will do well to call while the assortment is complete.

WM. S. LATTA.

September 20, 1837. 59 6w.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 58tf.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 14th October, will be sold at the Market House, that desirable property on Haymount, known as the residence of Henry Horn, occupied at present by Mr. P. Pearce. Terms Cash.

T. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

Sept. 19. 59-tf.

COTTON GINS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

August 16, 1837. 54-3m.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

July 22. 51tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by John M. Stedman, on the 21st day of October, 1836, for the purposes therein mentioned, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, under the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 14th October next, the HOUSE AND LOT on Person street, occupied by said Stedman as a Dwelling House. Also, another Lot near the same and known as the Stable Lot. Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cart, Dray, &c.

Terms at the time of sale.

THO. J. CURTIS, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1837. 59ts.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

MATTHEW N. LEARY.

September 10, 1837. 58 3m.

N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Commission & For... Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having es... in Wilmington for the purpo... the above business, respectfully... vices to the public. Goods con... forwarded with the utmost dispat... ry particularity observed.—Partic... ne paid to the sale of Tobacco, F... Staves, &c. as well as the purcha... Hatters himself that a knowledge of... bined with unremitting attention, ... a share of public patronage.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Jos... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Bake... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, J...

WM. O...

NEW BOOK...

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Hem... by the author of Vivian Grey; ... Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by ... of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's ... Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred ... Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurz... logical Works; History of China; ... sy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of ... Gray's Operative Chemist; Stod... pit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dy... Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; ... Writer; Preston's Book Keeping ... mony; Course of Time; Sword's ... ern Songster; Doane's Magrier's ... &c. Just received by

March 14, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received ... ministration on the person... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at S... 1836, of Cumberland County Co... having claims against the Estate ... ceased, are hereby requested to ... the Subscriber within the time pre... or this notice will be plead in bar ... and all persons indebted to said ... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGH...

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the la... & JOHNSON, are hereby ... subscriber alone is authorized to ... and it is essential that the account... tled without delay.

DANI...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S P...

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebr... ders in this country, having ... ments with the Subscriber to rece... all orders for their Bells of any s... which they will warrant of the ver... quality, not surpassed by any Bells ... Also, Town Clocks, Church and ... of superior finish and tones. Orde... information given by

JAMES ...

N. B. They will warrant their ... any fail to give satisfaction, they ... ed for another. Also Old Bells re...

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill...

For Wheat, and Cologne Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent ... the above Mill Stones in this S... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, ... would here inform those wanting ... they can be furnished by sending ... me at this place. We *warrant* the ... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a ... stead.

C. J. O...

Brick Buildin...

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic ...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE A...

A FRESH SUPPLY of this ... lar Medicine. Just receive... E. J.

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having qualifi... to the last Will and Testament ... DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies ... debted to the said Estate, to make ... ment, as further indulgence cannot ... all persons having claims against ... present them within the time pres... or this notice will be plead in bar ...

JAMES C. DOBBIN...

June 13, 1837.

SADDLERY,

I HAVE mov... the House ... by Dr. Thomp... the North side ... nearly opposite ... er & McLaurin's ... I will keep con... SADDLES, BR... NESS, and all ... in my line of business, made of the ... and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to ... the public in general, for the liber... ment they have given me, and as ... strict attention to business, to merit ... of their custom. All orders ex... shortest notice. Repairing done ...

GEORGE W. ...

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837.

Iron and Molas...

In Store and for Sale by the Su...

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assor...
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing ...

THOS. SANDF...

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a ... Nova Scotia PLASTER, the ... manure. Those that want rich ... to apply for this Plaster, as now is ... it advantageously. Call on J. E. ... doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received.

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime...
20 barrels calcined Plaister Pa...
ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister ...
Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly ...

All of which I will sell low for C...

He intends to keep a large and ... these articles at all times, and from ... for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and ... can always speak confidently as to ... the articles.

JOHN E. PAT...
3 doors South of the M...

February 22, 1837.

100 REAMS Wrapping PA... ceived from the Salem M...
Also,
10 gross of the Farmer's and Plan...
MANAC, for the year 1838, and ...

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.